

Wright's January Sale

THE SALE THEY'VE ALL WAITED FOR. EVERYTHING CHEAPER.

The Standard.

William Glasmann, Publisher.
AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.
(Established 1870.)

The official paper of Ogden City and Weber County. All legal notices authorized by law to be published by said city and county will appear exclusively in the Evening Standard.

CALL IT THE BAMBERGER

We offer a suggestion to Simon Bamberger. For several years he has been insisting on calling his road between Ogden and Salt Lake the Salt Lake & Ogden railway, but every one other than the employees, who are obligated to use the official title, speaks of "The Bamberger."

Why not change the name of the electric line to agree with the common appellation?

THE INSIDE STORY OF THE LORIMER CASE.

Fortunately, the day of supreme control by the reactionary politicians is passing. Of this we are reminded by a recital of a phase of the Lorimer case, by Clarence S. Funk of Chicago, in an interview in one of the San Francisco papers. Mr. Funk, who is general manager of the International Harvester company, is on a tour of the Pacific Coast. When questioned as to his part in the famous case, he said:

"Three years ago, Chicago was undergoing one of her periodical spasms of reform just prior to the Lorimer election," said Funk.

"I was entering the Union League club one afternoon following Lorimer's election to the senate, when Hines, a big lumber operator and an accredited millionaire, approached me. He told me that I would have to contribute to the fund being raised to reimburse Lorimer's friends, who had spent a great sum of money on his election."

"I absolutely refused, Hines calmed me, but I remained steadfast. I told him that I positively would have nothing to do with the scheme."

"Some time later I happened to be talking with H. H. Kohlsaat, editor of the Chicago Record-Herald. In the conversation I mentioned the above facts. Kohlsaat commented on the situation in an offhand way. Six months later he wrote or published an editorial on the situation without using my name."

"The first investigating committee of the senate had meanwhile aired the Lorimer election, without bringing much light to bear on the inside of the proposition. Lorimer was acquitted amid much acclamation."

"Then the Illinois legislature took the matter up with a great deal of vigor. Kohlsaat was summoned to testify as to where he got his material to write the editorial which appeared in his paper. He refused point blank to divulge my name. Threatened with jail on a contempt charge, he remained steadfast. He said his information had been confidential and he would keep it so."

"Matters were thus when I went to see him personally and told him to

go ahead and use my name. He refused, so I took the liberty to sign his name, in his presence, to a telegram addressed to the legislative committee saying he was willing to tell all."

"Dramatics followed. I was called to Washington and I gave my testimony. What followed is a matter of history, probably known to every man and woman in the country."

"While I was in Washington ugly reports concerning my private life were circulated by my enemies. I was sued by a man named John Henning for \$50,000 on a charge of alienating his wife's affections. This was merely to discredit my standing."

"I had never seen either Henning or his wife. Arriving in Chicago, I was told that Mrs. Henning was a checker in a hotel at a salary of \$15 a month. Her husband was a steward in the same house."

"The case came to trial. My attorneys proved that I was the victim of a black conspiracy. They discredited every witness called to the stand. A host of bellboys, cab drivers and disolute women testified under oath that they had seen me with Mrs. Henning. Two or three days before the case closed Henning and his wife fled to Alabama. I had detectives follow them. They were located in Mobile, living in luxury. My enemies had paid them high in their efforts to ruin me."

"The jury exonerated me in nine minutes and each of the blackguard witnesses, including the attorneys, were held for perjury. Their cases came up in Chicago in about two months. I will be on hand to see that they get their just desserts."

"When Lorimer first was under fire, and while yet the reactionaries were able to suppress many of the facts pointing to his guilt, the Illinois senator was shielded, supported, defended, cajoled by the big men of his party, including Vice President Sherman, who made a secret visit to Lorimer, when the crisis was reached, to urge the senator to resign in order to prevent further disclosures of party scandals."

"No wonder the people have turned from these political rogues to a demand for a cleaning out of the rascals!"

"Only through the instrumentality of strong men, who could not be suppressed by threats or ruined by business pressure, was a victory for decency and honor won in the Lorimer case. Mr. Funk was made the object of all kinds of attacks. His home life was invaded and even the company of which he is the general manager, was made the object of an attack, at which the president of the United States is said to have winked."

"The Progressive movement, which has had much to do with the breaking down of the power of the reactionaries of the Lorimer and Ballinger stripe, was started none too soon."

HYSTERIA SEIZES THE REACTIONARY PRESS

The organ of the Federal bunch in Salt Lake wants the judges of the supreme court of Idaho impeached. The Progressive editors have severely denounced the judges for their contempt proceedings, but nothing they have written is quite so radical as the utterances of the against-recall critics. The Salt Lake organ finds no precedent for the abuse of power and no parallel except that of the autocrats of the ecclesiastics in the days of the Inquisition. Horror of horrors!

Here is a quotation from this morning's Herald:

"All power in this great republic is derived from the people. The government is administered by servants of the people by methods which have been designated by the people. As the basis of government, the people have the right and privilege to change that government in its personnel and construction whenever they desire. No stream may rise higher than its source, and what the people have created they assuredly may destroy."

"It therefore follows that on the day, that no branch of our tripartite government may fix metes and bounds for its sovereign superiors, the people, and that none may consider that any of the authority that has been delegated to them is inherent, inherent power, which is none other than natural power, therefore, is lodged in no department of our government, because the people themselves are the source of all power. What the people have given the people can take away; whatever authority they have not specifically delegated to any branch of the government must therefore be considered as withheld."

"Defying any possible successful challenge of the above bill of rights, we submit that the supreme court of Idaho should be arraigned by the legislature of the state, indicted of im-

peachment and attainted of high treason against the commonwealth. In their calm assertion that "the legislature had not the inherent authority to restrict the inherent power of the court to punish for contempt," as stated in the majority opinion in the Capital News case, the Idaho court not only usurps power granted neither by fundamental law nor legislative enactment, but plainly defies the people of Idaho through their representatives in the legislature to retain that stolen authority."

"Arrogating to themselves a power for which they can find no justification in constitution or on the statute books, these Idaho jurists in effect deny to the people the right to construe the law, to discuss it, or to pretend to understand what it means. Driven on with the unquestioned away of an unchallenged possession to have confirmed, their frame of mind is comparable only that of the ancient monks who controlled the minds and hearts of men from cloistered seclusion. These fustian members of a priestly oligarchy denied the people the right to read and understand the Bible, and arrogated to themselves the privilege of expounding the Scriptures; vengeance swift and terrible descended upon all who dared question that authority or who had the hardihood to think for themselves."

The Herald is willing to have the guilty judges guillotined or gibbeted, anything to avoid putting in force that more sensible and feasible method of dealing with judges who do wrong, known as the recall.

The people, after all, should be the ultimate judges of the conduct of their servants, whether those servants be dog tax collectors, or supreme judges, so why not make it possible from now on, instead of resorting to impeachment proceedings, for the citizens of Idaho to pass on the stewardship of just such naughty fellows as the wearers of the judicial ermine, who have done their utmost to destroy the right of free speech?

RAILROAD TRAINS TO BE OPERATED BY ELECTRICITY

If the Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound railroad can be successfully operated over a distance of 450 miles in Montana by electric power, as planned, then we must look forward to the not distant time when the Southern Pacific, Union Pacific, Oregon Short Line and Denver & Rio Grande shall be electrified and their trains moved by power generated along the Ogden and Weber rivers and other streams in Utah and Idaho.

The announcement of the electrification of the Montana road is something more than a rumor, as it comes from Secretary Fisher of President Taft's cabinet, with the comment that the fact that the Great Falls Power company, which is to supply the electric energy, is willing to accept strict government regulation and other terms imposing the fullest provisions for the protection of public interests, demonstrates not only that the provisions for protection of the public interest upon which the department of the interior insists do not prohibit water power development as has been claimed by its opponents, but that the greatest development which has yet

taken place in the practical application of electricity can be and is being taken under these very provisions.

The grant, which is for 50 years, subject to readjustment every ten years, provides for regulation of rates and service, the sale of power to the United States, the state and cities at as low a rate as is given any other buyer and prohibits transfer of the permit without approval of the secretary of the interior.

Railroad managers heretofore have looked forward to the electrification of terminals, but the placing of 450 miles of main line under electric power was unthought of until of late.

RECEPTION IS HELD BY SINGER

After the recital in the Tabernacle last evening, Miss Gates held an impromptu reception and sang "Variations," with flute obligato by Mr. Flashman, and "If No One Ever Loves Me," and if anything was lacking to bind the bond of friendship between herself and the choir, the reception of the songs and a brief talk which she made, cleared it away.

In her talk she said that the choir's regard for her as expressed in their gift, had always been reciprocated by her. She knew that it was only through the prayers of her friends that she had recovered from her illness, that now she was going to Europe again to further perfect herself in her art, that she might benefit her people more and more in the years to come. She further said that, owing to lack of time, she could not meet the choir members personally, but she wanted them to feel that such had been the case and that, if any of them ever met her, she wanted them to just mention that they were members of the Ogden Tabernacle choir and they would find a welcome.

After greeting a number of friends who had been waiting in the ante-room, Miss Gates, Miss Hyde and party were taken to the home of Prof. Ballantyne, where they remained until train time, returning to Salt Lake on the 11:45 p. m. Bamberger, Miss Gates, Mr. Gates and Miss Hyde will leave for their foreign destination early next week.

BAMBERGER TO HAVE NEW CARS

In anticipation of the heavy summer passenger travel the management of the Salt Lake & Ogden Railway company yesterday placed an order for eight new combination passenger and baggage cars. The new cars are deemed necessary in order to make more perfect the half-hour service, recently established on the line. The new electric locomotive that was ordered some time ago will be in use on the road within a month, after which there will be no further use for steam locomotion on the road.

The new cars, ordered from the Niles Car company of Cleveland, are the finest that could be obtained, expense being disregarded in their selection. They have steel underframes and are modern in every particular, with electric heat and light. Each is 56 feet in length, weigh about 40 tons and contains 100 horsepower motors. The electric locomotive is to be ready for service in the near future. Among other improvements on the lines of the company is the work of double tracking. Heavy shipments of rails are being received and the double track work on the Bountiful extension is being rushed as fast as the weather will permit. Work on a new steel and concrete bridge across the Weber river at Ogden will be completed by the high water season, work being rushed there day and night.

FORTUNE FOR A ROCHESTER LEASE

Word was sent from Rochester yesterday that the owners of the No. 2 lease on the Rochester Mines company had disposed of their interest for the tidy sum of \$30,000. This was news to John F. Cowan and others of Ogden and Salt Lake, who have large interests in the Rochester Mines and other adjoining properties.

Details were not available, but it is understood that the purchasers were a number of ranchers, who paid down \$10,000. All the development good that has been done on this leased ground consists of a little strip of open cuts and shallow workings. The block covers 300 feet on the strike of the main ledge, and is in an extremely good locality. In fact the small amount of work performed already has exposed a vein ten feet wide carrying values which under careful sampling ran \$42 to the ton, principally in silver. The deepest

hole is said to be not over ten or fifteen feet.

F. L. Reber recently wrote of Rochester: "It was scarce six weeks ago that attention was attracted to the remarkably rich showings on Nenzel, and gold and silver in Lincoln mountains, says a correspondent of the Reno Journal. These two points of the new district are about two miles apart and verging on Rochester, Limerick and American canyons; Rochester being the center drainage, with Limerick and American canyons flanking the new district, American declining into Spring valley and the other into Lovelock valley."

"The immediate surroundings of the scene of such activities have been contributors to the gold and silver supply of the world since 1862, and within close range of the Nenzel, Schick, Forvly, Campbell and De Lome strikes, which are the signal evidence of the very richness of the district, at present some \$4,500,000 in gold and silver having been produced. In brief the geologic conditions are good. They are complex, typifying what might be termed the true Nevada formation from which in other sections likewise such immense wealth has been extracted, other than the Humboldt range. Rhyolites, older and newer andesites, schists, limestones and primary rocks prevail throughout the surrounding country. Conditions, irrespective of the past, are ideal for long-lasting deposits of gold and silver and lead."

UP-TO-DATE WISDOM.
William H. Wood, the head of the woolen trust, said at a dinner in Boston:

"I have always been against speculation. To try to get rich by stock fluctuations instead of by honest work for the common good is to be an undesirable citizen."

Besides, these fluctuating investments are very risky and uncertain. It's a wise stock, you see, that knows its own par."—Boston Globe.

LEGAL ORDINANCE.

AN ORDINANCE GRANTING A FRANCHISE TO THE OGDEN RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY, ITS SUCCESSORS AND ASSIGNS, FOR THE CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF A RAILROAD, OVER, UPON AND ALONG A CERTAIN PORTION OF THE OGDEN CANYON ROAD, SITUATED IN THE NORTHEAST QUARTER OF SECTION 17, IN TOWNSHIP 6 NORTH, RANGE 1 EAST, AND THE NORTHWEST QUARTER OF SECTION 16, IN TOWNSHIP 6 NORTH, RANGE 1 EAST, AND THE SOUTH HALF OF SECTION 15, TOWNSHIP 6 NORTH, RANGE 1 EAST.

THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF THE COUNTY OF WEBER, IN THE STATE OF UTAH, ORDAINS AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. That there is hereby granted to the Ogden Rapid Transit Company, a corporation, its successors or assigns, the right to construct, maintain and operate for the full and continuous period of fifty (50) years, from the date of the passage of this ordinance, a single track railway, together with necessary side tracks, switches or spurs, for the transportation of passengers, freight, express or mail over and along that portion of the Ogden Canyon road situated in the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 17, in township 6 north, range 1 east, Salt Lake meridian, Weber county, Utah, which is more particularly described as follows, to-wit: One and one-half (1 1/2) rods on each side of the following center line: Beginning at a point approximately 485 feet north from the southwest corner of the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 17, and running thence south 75 deg. 16 min. east 690 feet, thence south 77 deg. 41 min. east 350 feet, thence south 54 deg. 4 min. east 250 feet, to the east line of section 17 aforesaid, said point being 285 feet north from the southwest corner of the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 16, and

One and one-half (1 1/2) rods on each side of the following center line: Beginning at a point on the section line north 355 feet from the southwest corner of the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of said section 16, and running thence south 64 deg. 44 min. east 150 feet, thence north 39 deg. 47 min. east 690 feet, thence north 70 deg. 17 min. east 300 feet, thence north 54 deg. 17 min. east 225 feet, thence north 45 deg. 17 min. east 170 feet to the east line of the forty acres, excepting therefrom, however, that part or portion of said highway upon which the "Winslow" hotel stands; the right of way granted for said railway to extend along the south line of the aforesaid described highway and county road except that part or portion thereof upon which the said "Winslow" hotel stands, and at that point said right of way is granted along the south side of the said highway and county road immediately in front of said "Winslow" hotel.

Also one and one-half (1 1/2) rods on each side of the following center line: Commencing at a point where the county road in Ogden Canyon crosses the west line of the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section sixteen (16), township six (6) north, range one (1) east, of the Salt Lake meridian, U. S. survey, which point is 528.1 feet, more or less, north of the southwest corner of said northeast quarter of the southwest

LEGAL (Continued.)

quarter section, and running thence north 82 deg. 17 min. east 1100 feet, thence south 77 deg. 43 min. east 690 feet, thence north 78 deg. 47 min. east 200 feet, thence north 41 deg. 47 min. east 300 feet, thence north 74 deg. 17 min. east 200 feet, thence north 65 deg. 47 min. east 245 feet, thence north 55 deg. 57 min. east 500 feet, thence north 47 deg. 57 min. east 400 feet, thence south 35 deg. 00 min. east 350 feet, thence north 55 deg. 00 min. east 450 feet, to the east line of section 15, township 6 north, range 1 east, of the Salt Lake meridian, U. S. survey, thence north 55 deg. 00 min. east 180 feet, thence north 81 deg. 00 min. east 180 feet, thence north 65 deg. 00 min. east 500 feet, thence north 86 deg. 00 min. east 700 feet, thence north 40 deg. 30 min. east 230 feet, thence north 72 deg. 30 min. east 430 feet, more or less, to where the said railroad as now constructed leaves the said county road, and also over such other portion of the public highway in said Ogden Canyon as may now be actually occupied by the roadbed and appurtenances of said Ogden Rapid Transit Company.

And the further right is granted to erect and construct along such railroad and upon such right of way, the necessary poles for trolley transmission, telegraph, telephone, block, light, signal and other wires, together with necessary sidings, spurs or passing tracks, under provisions of paragraph 2 of section 2 of this franchise.

Section 2. The above and foregoing grant is made subject to the following conditions:

1. That after such railroad shall have been completed, the said Ogden Rapid Transit Company, its successors or assigns, shall use in the operation thereof electricity, compressed or liquefied air, gasoline or other improved power over steam. Provided that, in the construction thereof and thereafter in the handling of disabled cars, in the clearing of wrecks or any other obstruction upon or along such railway, steam may be used whenever electricity or other motive power being used in operating such road shall be inadequate or unequal to the conditions existing.

2. Said railway shall be constructed so as to present the least possible obstruction and inconvenience to the traveling public, and shall be constructed under the supervision and direction of the Board of County Commissioners, and shall be constructed and maintained as directed by the Board of County Commissioners of Weber county, state of Utah, and good and substantial crossings shall be made and maintained by the grantee, its successors or assigns, at the intersection of all public and private streets, alleys, highways, crossings, and at all other points where the aforesaid Board of County Commissioners. And actual construction of said railway shall be commenced within six (6) months after the date of the passage of this ordinance.

3. This franchise shall not be deemed exclusive, and nothing herein contained shall prevent the said Weber county from constructing or authorizing others to construct and maintain electric and telephone transmission lines, and laying gas or water mains upon said road or highway and right of way hereby granted, or altering or repairing in any manner the portion of the highway used by the said grantee, its successors or assigns, but all such improvements shall be made with as little injury to the railway or pole lines as possible, and only (except as to repairs necessary by reason of accident or emergency) after reasonable notice of not less than thirty days.

4. Modern improvements used in the operation and maintaining of street or interurban railways for the convenience, comfort and safety of passengers and employees, shall be adopted and used in the operation of said railway; and when said railway cars shall be run thereon both ways, each day, unless prevented by unavoidable accident, or action of the elements or some other outside preventing cause, and the said grantee, its successors or assigns, shall at all

times in the construction, maintenance, and operation of said railway, be subject to and conform with any and all reasonable regulations and ordinances established and adopted by the Board of County Commissioners of Weber county, state of Utah, for the safety of the public.

5. Said grantee, its successors or assigns, shall hold Weber county harmless from any and all damages which any person or corporation may suffer or sustain in the construction and operation of said railway through the default, neglect or misconduct of said grantee, its successors or assigns; provided, however, that in such cases, the said grantee, its successors or assigns, shall first give notice by said county of its claims, action or proceedings against such county hereunder, and be allowed to appear, compromise, defend or defend any such claim, demand or action that may be made.

6. Said grantee, its successors or assigns, shall, at its own expense, place the county road over and along which the aforesaid right of way is granted, in as good order and condition as said highway now is or may be at the time the construction of said railway is commenced; and said grantee, its successors or assigns, shall be bound to place said highway in good order and condition shall be done any time when any part of said highway construction is completed or such time as said grantee shall be required to do so by the Board of County Commissioners.

7. Said grantee, its successors or assigns, shall maintain a system of electric bells and signals at all points along said right of way, railway where said railway crosses the county road, and also at all points along the right of way hereby granted, where required and desired so to do by the Board of County Commissioners of Weber county, state of Utah.

Section 3. The rights hereby granted shall exist and inure to the benefit of the said grantee, its successors or assigns, for a period of fifty (50) years, to-wit: Until the 31st day of December, A. D. 1962; provided, that acceptance of this ordinance by the Board of County Commissioners of Weber county, state of Utah, shall be filed by the said Ogden Rapid Transit Company, its successors or assigns, with the County Clerk, Weber county, state of Utah, within ten (10) days after the passage of this ordinance.

Section 4. This ordinance shall be in effect on and after the 15th of January, 1913, said date being less than fifteen (15) days after passage.

Passed this 31st day of December, 1912.

LEGAL (Continued.)

COMMISSIONER O. B. MADSON, VOTING "AYE".
COMMISSIONER MORONI SKOOG, VOTING "AYE".
COMMISSIONER FRANK MOORE, VOTING "AYE".
O. B. MADSON, Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, in and for Weber County, State of Utah.

Attest:
S. G. DYE,
County Clerk and Ex-Officio Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, in and for Weber County, State of Utah.

(Seal)

STATE OF UTAH, County of Weber—
I, SAMUEL G. DYE, duly qualified and acting County Clerk of Utah, and as such being clerk of the Board of County Commissioners of said county and state, do hereby certify that the foregoing ordinance was passed by the Board of County Commissioners of Weber county, Utah, at a meeting held on December 31st, 1912. And I do further certify that on the final passage of Ordinance, Commissioners O. B. Madson, Frank Moore and Moroni Skoog, each and all voted "aye."

Witness my hand and affixed official seal of my office at Ogden, Weber county, Utah, this 3rd day of January, 1913.

(Seal) S. G. DYE,
County Clerk and Clerk of Board of County Commissioners.

Ogden Theatre

THE ARINGTON COMEDIANS

Three Nights, Commencing TONIGHT

With Matinee Saturday

The Great Society Heart-Play

'Young Mrs. Winthrop'

Clever Specialties Between the Acts.

Matinee Prices: 10 and 20 Cents—1000 Seats at 10 cents.

Regular Matinee, Wednesday and Saturday.

Evening Prices: 10c, 20c and 30c.

Box Office Open Daily, 10 a. m. to 9 p. m.—Phone 220.

NEXT ATTRACTION—"THE HOUSE OF 1000 CANDLES."

Clarks' After Stock Taking Sale

1.33

buys boys' shoes in vici kid and calf in all sizes from 9 to 5 1/2. This price continues only to Saturday.

EVERYTHING IN THE CLOTHING DEPT. CHEAPER

ECZEMA ALL OVER CHILD'S FACE

Also on Right Arm, Itched and Burned, Got So Bad Had to Take Her Out of School. Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment Cured.



Big Pine, Cal.—"My little girl's trouble commenced with a cold sore which came in the corner of her mouth. It was pronounced ringworm. It kept getting worse all the time until one whole side of her face was covered with it. This was called eczema. The eczema appeared on her right arm between the hand and elbow and came out all over her face in some. A yellow water would run out of them. It itched and burned, causing her to scratch it and made her cross and irritable. It was unsightly, as her face was a mass of sores. Her face got so bad that I had to take her out of school."

"I saw the Cuticura Soap and Ointment advertised, so I sent and got the Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment. She bathed her face and arms in warm water and Cuticura Soap and at night she would put the Cuticura Ointment on. In a little while her face was all right and has not bothered her since. Cuticura Soap and Ointment cured her." (Signed) Mrs. H. E. McKimsey, Apr. 8, 1912.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment do so much for poor complexion, red, rough, itchy, and dry skin and falling hair, and cure so little that it is almost criminal not to use them. Sold by dealers throughout the world. List of sample of each mailed free, with 25¢ back on the skin and scalp. Address postmaster "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston."

25¢ tender-faced, true should use Cuticura Soap. Shaving Stick, 25¢. Sample free.